THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1799. [No. 1923.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Publiſhed by HENRY BARBER, near the State-Houſe.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spaniſh Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—Weſt-India and New-England Rum—Beſt Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyſon and Souſhong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molaſſes—Chocolate—New-York Soap—freſh Raiſins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glaſs.

Alſo, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A freſh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels firſt Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be ſold at the loweſt Rates per Quantity, and on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR Hogſheads 3d Proof Antigua RUM.

Three Hogſheads 4th Proof Ditto,

Ten Quarter-Caſks choice Sherry WINE, genuine as imported, of the Vintage 1793.

One Butt of GENEVA, 1ſt Proof.

Inquire of SAMUEL LOPEZ, on the North Side of the Parade, next Door to Mr. *Charles Feke.*

Newport, February 11, 1799.

For Sale, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf,

Freſh Superfine and Common FLOUR.

Likewiſe good Freſh Pilot and Common SHIP BREAD, as cheap as any imported of equal Quality.

Newport, Feb. 19, 1799.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. SAMUEL G. FOWLER, of this Town, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to either of the Subſcribers for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment.

SUSANNA FOWLER, } *Admini'rs.*
CHRIST'R FOWLER, }

Newport, February 11, 1799.

CARL EDMAN,

A NATIVE of Gothenburg, in the Kingdom of Sweden, about 66 Years of Age, formerly Commander of a Merchant Veſſel, has many Years been abſent, and ſaid to be ſomewhere in the United States. Any Information reſpecting him, whether he be alive or dead, will be thankfully received, by

CHARLES F. DEGEN,

{ *Vice-Conſul of Sweden, for New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Rhode-Iſland.*

Boſton, January 31, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, at the Head of *Bannister's* Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof; Weſt-India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spaniſh Flote Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf; Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb; A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto; An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes; Coarſe and fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

He wants a Quantity of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which Caſh will be given on Delivery.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

REPORT

Of the SECRETARY *of* STATE, *on the Transactions relating to the United States and France, ſince the laſt Communications to Congreſs on that Subject.*

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

BUT what has been more notorious than French depredations on neutral, and eſpecially on American commerce, in violation of treaties and the law of nations? Theſe have been coeval with the exiſting war in Europe; but were multiplied under the looſe Decree of the Executive Directory, paſſed the ſecond of July, 1796, declaring that "the flag of the French Republic will treat neutral veſſels, either as to confiſcation, to ſearches, or to capture, in the ſame manner, as they *ſhall* ſuffer the Engliſh to treat them."

This decree committed the whole commerce of neutrals, in the firſt inſtance, to the rapacity of French privateers, and then to the diſcretion of their Agents, Conſuls and Tribunals. Theſe had only to ſay, truely or falſely, that the Engliſh treated neutrals in any given way, and then they were to treat them in the ſame manner.—Accordingly we have ſeen Santhonax and Raimond, Commiſſioners of the French Government in St. Domingo, in their adjudication of an American veſſel, on the 10th of January, 1797, declare "That the reſolution (or decree) paſſed by the Executive Directory on the 2d of July, 1796, preſcribes to all the armed veſſels of the Republic, and the armed veſſels belonging to individuals to treat neutral veſſels in the ſame manner as they ſuffer the Engliſh to treat them;" and "that it is in conſequence of the above reſolution of the Executive Directory, and in conſequence of the manner in which the Engliſh government in the Antilles *treats* neutral veſſels that the commiſſion paſſed their reſolution of the 7th of January, by which they declare all neutral veſſels bound to or from Engliſh ports, to be legal prizes." From theſe facts, and the tenor of the decree itſelf, we can form but one concluſion, *That it was formed in ſuch indefinite terms, on purpoſe to give ſcope for arbitrary conſtructions and conſequently for unlimited oppreſſion and vexation.*

But without waiting for this decree, the commiſſioners of the French government at St. Domingo began their piracies on the commerce of the United States; and in February, 1797, wrote to the Miniſter of Marine (and the extract of the letter appeared in the official journal of the Executive Directory of the 5th of June) "That having found no reſource in finance, and knowing the unfriendly diſpoſition of the Americans, and to avoid periſhing in diſtreſs, they had armed for cruiſing; and that already 87 cruiſers were at ſea; and that for three months preceding, the adminiſtration had ſubſiſted, and individuals been enriched, with the product of thoſe prizes."—"That the decree of the 2d of July was not known by them until five months afterwards. But (ſay they) the ſhocking conduct of the Americans, and the *indirect* knowledge of the *intention* of our government, made it our duty to order repriſals, even before we had received the official notice of the decree."

"They felicitate themſelves that American veſſels were daily taken; and declare that they had learnt, by divers perſons from the continent, that the Americans were perfidious, corrupt, the friends of England, and that therefore their veſſels no longer entered the French ports, unleſs carried in by force."

After this recital, before the Council of 500, Paſtoret makes the following remarkable reflections:

"On reading this letter, we ſhould think that we had been dreaming; that we had been tranſported into a ſavage country, where men ſtill ignorant of the empire of morals and of laws, commit crimes without ſhame and without remorſe, and applaud themſelves for their robberies, as Paulus Emilius or Cato would have praiſed themſelves for an eminent ſervice rendered to their country. Cruiſers armed againſt a friendly nation! Repriſals, when it is we ourſelves who attack! Repriſals againſt a nation that has not taken a ſingle veſſel of ours! Riches acquired by the confiſcation of the ſhips of a people to whom we are united by treaties; and whom we declaration of war had ſeparated from us!"—"The whole diſcourſe of the agents may be reduced to theſe few words: "Having nothing wherewith to buy, I ſeize: I make myſelf amends, for the property which I want, by the piracy which enriches me: and then, I ſlander thoſe whom I have pillaged."—"This is robbery, juſtified by ſelfiſhneſs and calumny." Yet Santhonax, one of theſe "robbers," and the chief of thoſe Directorial agents, continued in office, and going a few months afterwards from Saint Domingo to France, was received as a member into one of the Legiſlative Councils.

Paſtoret alſo adverts to a letter from Merlin, then Miniſter of Juſtice, and now a member of the Executive Directory, to Mr. Skipwith, Conſul-General of the United States, which alſo appeared in the Journal of the Directory; and quotes the following paſſage: "Let your government break the inconceivable treaty which it concluded on the 19th November, 1794, with our moſt implacable enemies; and immediately the French Republic will ceaſe to apply in its own favour the regulations in that treaty, which favour England to the injury of France; and I warrant you, that we ſhall not ſee an appeal to thoſe regulations in any tribunal, to ſupport *unjuſt pretenſions.*" "Have I (ſays Paſtoret) read this rightly? *Unjuſt Pretenſions!* Could it be poſſible that they ſhould thus have been characteriſed by the Miniſter, who is himſelf their agent and defender?"

After all, this "inconceivable Britiſh Treaty, was itſelf but a *pretext* to countenance the "unjuſt pretenſions," as Merlin himſelf calls them, uſed by the French government in its tribunals, for the purpoſe of condemning American veſſels. The details I have already given, prove it. I beg leave to adduce other evidence. It is the teſtimony of Mr. Barlow, an American by birth, but for ſeveral years paſt a citizen of France, a man of acknowledged diſcernment, and talents, devoted to the French Republic, and intimate with her leading men. Mr. Barlow has long reſided at Paris, and cannot have miſtaken the views of the French government, nor the motives of its conduct. Mr. Barlow's letter dated at Paris the firſt of March, 1798, to his brother-in-law Mr. Baldwin, has doomed the writer to infamy; yet when it deſcribes the principles and conduct of the French Republic, it merits attention. He ſays, "that act of ſubmiſſion to the Britiſh government, commonly called *Jay's* treaty, is uſually conſidered, both by its friends and enemies, as the ſole cauſe, or at leaſt the great cauſe of the preſent hoſtile diſpoſition of the French Republic towards the *United States.* This opinion (ſays he) is erroneous." He then proceeds to an enumeration of a variety of matters, which he ſays have influenced the conduct of France. But the moſt provoking, and the moſt unpardonable of all the offences of the United States againſt France, was, fortunately, not an act of the *government*, but an act of the *people.* The *freemen* of the United States, "the true Americans," dared to exerciſe their independent rights, and contrary to the wiſhes of the French government, and the endeavours and practices of its Miniſter Adet, elected Mr. *ADAMS* to the Office of *President.* Mr. Barlow's obſervations on this event, further develope the character and the principles of that government. He ſays, when the election of Mr. *ADAMS* was announced here, it produced the order of the 2d of March,* which was meant to be little ſhort of a declaration of war:"—"The government here was determined to *fleece* you of your property, to a ſufficient degree to bring you to your feeling in the only nerve in which it was preſumed your ſenſibility lay, which was your pecuniary intereſt."——And what was this, "feeling" to produce? The anſwer is obvious—*Submiſſion to the will of the French government.*" The myſtery of French politics is here unveiled. The United States *did not ſubmit:* Hence the non-reception of her Envoys, and their haughty treatment: Hence the inſulting demands of tribute, as a preliminary even to their reception; and hence the expulſion of two of them from France.

But to return to the Decree of the Executive Directory, of the 31ſt of July laſt.

I have already ſhewn, that the maſs of depredations on the commerce of the United States, under the French flag, of which we ſo juſtly complain, are not thoſe committed (as the Directory in their preamble inſinuate) by "foreigners and pirates," but by French armed veſſels, commiſſioned by the government or its agents; or, whether commiſſioned or not, whoſe acts in capturing American veſſels receive the ſanction of French Conſuls, of French Tribunals, and of the Special Agents of the Directory. I have ſhewn, that the laws of France and the Directorial Decrees, are themſelves the ſources of thoſe violations of treaties and the law of nations, which have cauſed ſuch immenſe loſſes to the citizens of the United States. And to the proofs already offered, that the information of ſuch aggreſſions and abuſes, particularly in the Weſt-Indies, and on the coaſt of America, was not, as the preamble ſuggeſts, but "recently received," I may add, that their "ſpecial agents authoriſed thoſe depredations and violations of the law of nations, by decrees aſſuming the laws of the Republic, or the acts of the Executive Directory, for their baſis—by decrees printed and publiſhed, and undoubtedly from time to time reported by thoſe agents to the Directory itſelf. Further, theſe outrages on the American commerce have for years paſt been the theme of every tongue, and filled columns in our newſpapers: thoſe newspapers which Barlow ſays, "the office of Foreign Affairs (at Paris) regularly receives." I will conclude this point, with the teſtimony of Mr. Letombe, late Conſul-General of the French Republic, and ſtill reſiding in Philadelphia. He has long ſince, and repeatedly aſſured me, that he collected all thoſe accounts of depredations and outrages committed by French privateers, and tranſmitted them to his government at Paris.

In relation to the depredations and outrages committed by the French, on the commerce of the United States, I have ſaid that as *great*, if not as *numerous* abuſes, were practiſed by the French in Europe, and even in France itſelf, as in her remote poſſeſſions: and that this fact was but too well known to our citizens, who had felt ſeverely their effects. Among theſe, we have ſeen the caſe of the ſhip Hare, Capt. Hayley; but never in all its diſguſting features. With this I will cloſe my obſervations on the preamble of the directorial decree of the 31ſt July.

Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Eſq; Miniſter of the United States in London, dated September 3, 1798, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

"The pretence of this arrete [the Decree of the Directory of July 31ſt] is of a piece with the vindication of Talleyrand, reſpecting X. Y. and Z. and the juſtice and ſincerity of the Directory ſhould be aſcertained, not by their word, but by the following cotemporaneous fact:

"Hayley, an American citizen, maſter of the American ſhip Hare, lying in the port of London, laden with a rich cargo, the property of Americans, and bound to New-York, went with my paſſport from London to Paris, where in a perſonal interview, not with the agents of the Miniſter of Marine, but with *the Miniſter himſelf*, he diſcloſed his plan of bringing the ſhip Hare and her cargo into France; and to enable him to receive the profits of the fraud, without riſking the puniſhment of piracy, he demanded and received from the Miniſter of Marine, a commiſſion, naming him the commander of a Privateer that did not exiſt; with which in his pocket, he returned to London; and ſoon after carried the ſhip Hare, and her cargo, as a prize into France.

"The ſhip and cargo were both claimed by the American owners; and upon the unveiling of this infamous proceeding before the lower Tribunals, the judges

---

* *It will be recollected, that this is the Decree of the Executive Directory, ordering the capture and condemnation of American veſſels not having a* Role d'Equipage—*that fruitful ſource of plunder to Frenchmen, and of ruin to American citizens; and which alſo declared all American ſeamen, making a part of the crew of enemies ſhips, even when put on board them by force, to be* PIRATES, *and directed them to be treated as ſuch.*

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1799. [No. 1923.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Publiſhed by HENRY BARBER, near the State-Houſe.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf.

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spaniſh Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—Weſt-India and New-England Rum—Beſt Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyſon and Souſhong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molaſſes—Chocolate—New-York Soap—freſh Raiſins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glaſs.

Alſo, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A freſh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels firſt Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be ſold at the loweſt Rates per Quantity, and on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR Hogſheads 3d Proof Antigua RUM.

Three Hogſheads 4th Proof Ditto,

Ten Quarter-Caſks choice Sherry WINE, genuine as imported, of the Vintage 1793.

One Butt of GENEVA, 1ſt Proof.

Inquire of SAMUEL LOPEZ, on the North Side of the Parade, next Door to Mr. *Charles Feke.*

Newport, February 11, 1799.

For Sale, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf,

Freſh Superfine and Common FLOUR.

Likewiſe good Freſh Pilot and Common SHIP BREAD, as cheap as any imported of equal Quality.

Newport, Feb. 19, 1799.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. SAMUEL G. FOWLER, of this Town, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to either of the Subſcribers for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment.

SUSANNA FOWLER, } *Admini'rs.*
CHRIST'R FOWLER, }

Newport, February 11, 1799.

CARL EDMAN,

A NATIVE of Gothenburg, in the Kingdom of Sweden, about 66 Years of Age, formerly Commander of a Merchant Veſſel, has many Years been abſent, and ſaid to be ſomewhere in the United States. Any Information reſpecting him, whether he be alive or dead, will be thankfully received, by

CHARLES F. DEGEN,

{ *Vice-Conſul of Sweden, for New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Roode-Island.*

Boſton, January 31, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. *Stephen Pierce,* at the Head of *Banister's* Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof; Weſt-India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugar by the Barrel; White Spaniſh Flote Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf; Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb; A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto; An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes; Coarſe and fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

He wants a Quantity of good merchantable FLAX-SEED, for which Caſh will be given on Delivery.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

REPORT

Of the SECRETARY *of* STATE, *on the Tranſactions relating to the United States and France, ſince the laſt Communications to Congreſs on that Subject.*

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

BUT what has been more notorious than French depredations on neutral, and eſpecially on American commerce, in violation of treaties and the law of nations? Theſe have been coeval with the exiſting war in Europe; but were multiplied under the looſe Decree of the Executive Directory, paſſed the ſecond of July, 1796, declaring that "the flag of the French Republic will treat neutral veſſels, either as to confiſcation, to ſearches, or to capture, in the ſame manner, as they *ſhall* ſuffer the Engliſh to treat them."

This decree committed the whole commerce of neutrals, in the firſt inſtance, to the rapacity of French privateers, and then to the diſcretion of their Agents, Conſuls and Tribunals. Theſe had only to ſay, truely or falſely, that the Engliſh treated neutrals in any given way, and then they were to treat them in the ſame manner.—Accordingly we have ſeen Santhonax and Raimond, Commiſſioners of the French Government in St. Domingo, in their adjudication of an American veſſel, on the 10th of January, 1797, declare "That the reſolution (or decree) paſſed by the Executive Directory on the 2d of July, 1796, preſcribes to all the armed veſſels of the Republic, and the armed veſſels belonging to individuals to treat neutral veſſels in the ſame manner as they ſuffer the Engliſh to treat them;" and "that it is in conſequence of the above reſolution of the Executive Directory, and in conſequence of the manner in which the Engliſh government in the Antilles *treats* neutral veſſels that the commiſſion paſſed their reſolution of the 7th of January, by which they declare all neutral veſſels bound to or from Engliſh ports, to be legal prizes." From theſe facts, and the tenor of the decree itſelf, we can form but one concluſion, *That it was formed in ſuch indefinite terms, on purpoſe to give ſcope for arbitrary conſtrucions and conſequently for unlimited oppreſſion and vexation.*

But without waiting for this decree, the commiſſioners of the French government at St. Domingo began their piracies on the commerce of the United States; and in February, 1797, wrote to the Miniſter of Marine (and the extract of the letter appeared in the official journal of the Executive Directory of the 5th of June) "That having found no reſource in finance, and knowing the unfriendly diſpoſition of the Americans, and to avoid periſhing in diſtreſs, they had armed for cruiſing; and that already 87 cruiſers were at ſea; and that for three months preceding, the adminiſtration had ſubſiſted, and individuals been enriched, with the product of thoſe prizes."—"That the decree of the 2d of July was not known by them until five months afterwards. But (ſay they) the ſhocking conduct of the Americans, and the *indirect* knowledge of the *intention* of our government, made it our duty to order repriſals, even before we had received the official notice of the decree."

"They felicitate themſelves that American veſſels were daily taken; and declare that they had learnt, by divers perſons from the continent, that the Americans were perfidious, corrupt, the friends of England, and that therefore their veſſels no longer entered the French ports, unleſs carried in by force."

After this recital, before the Council of 500, Paſtoret makes the following remarkable reflections:

"On reading this letter, we ſhould think that we had been dreaming; that we had been tranſported into a ſavage country, where men ſtill ignorant of the empire of morals and of laws, commit crimes without ſhame and without remorſe, and applaud themſelves for their robberies, as Paulus Emilius or Cato would have praiſed themſelves for an eminent ſervice rendered to their country. Cruiſers armed againſt a friendly nation! Repriſals, when it is we ourſelves who attack! Repriſals againſt a nation that has not taken a ſingle veſſel of ours! Riches acquired by the confiſcation of the ſhips of a people to whom we are united by treaties, and whom no declaration of war had ſeparated from us!"—"The whole diſcourſe of the agents may be reduced to theſe few words: "Having nothing wherewith to buy, I ſeize: I make myſelf amends, for the property which I want, by the piracy which enriches me: and then, I ſlander thoſe whom I have pillaged."—"This is robbery, juſtified by ſelfiſhneſs and calumny." Yet Santhonax, one of theſe "robbers," and the chief of thoſe Directorial agents, continued in office, and going a few months afterwards from Saint Domingo to France, was received as a member into one of the Legiſlative Councils.

Paſtoret alſo adverts to a letter from Merlin, then Miniſter of Juſtice, and now a member of the Executive Directory, to Mr. Skipwith, Conſul-General of the United States, which alſo appeared in the Journal of the Directory; and quotes the following paſſage: "Let your government break the inconceivable treaty which it concluded on the 19th November. 1794, with our moſt implacable enemies; and immediately the French Republic will ceaſe to apply in its own favour the regulations in that treaty, which favour England to the injury of France; and I warrant you, that we ſhall not ſee an appeal to thoſe regulations in any tribunal, to ſupport *unjuſt pretenſions.*" "Have I (ſays Paſtoret) read this rightly? *Unjuſt Pretenſions!* Could it be poſſible that they ſhould thus have been characteriſed by the Miniſter, who is himſelf their agent and defender?"

After all, this "inconceivable Britiſh Treaty, was itſelf but a *pretext* to countenance the "unjuſt pretenſions," as Merlin himſelf calls them, uſed by the French government in its tribunals, for the purpoſe of condemning American veſſels. The details I have already given, prove it. I beg leave to adduce other evidence. It is the teſtimony of Mr. Barlow, an American by birth, but for ſeveral years paſt a citizen of France, a man of acknowledged diſcernment, and talents, devoted to the French Republic, and intimate with her leading men. Mr. Barlow has long reſided at Paris, and cannot have miſtaken the views of the French government, nor the motives of its conduct. Mr. Barlow's letter dated at Paris the firſt of March, 1798, to his brother-in-law Mr. Baldwin, has doomed the writer to infamy; yet when it deſcribes the principles and conduct of the French Republic, it merits attention. He ſays, "that act of ſubmiſſion to the Britiſh government, commonly called *Jay's* treaty, is uſually conſidered, both by its friends and enemies, as the ſole cauſe, or at leaſt the great cauſe of the preſent hoſtile diſpoſition of the French Republic towards the *United States.* This opinion (ſays he) is erroneous." He then proceeds to an enumeration of a variety of matters, which he ſays have influenced the conduct of France. But the moſt provoking, and the moſt unpardonable of all the offences of the United States againſt France, was, fortunately, not an act of the *government*, but an act of the *people.* The *freemen* of the United States, "the true Americans," dared to exerciſe their independent rights, and contrary to the wiſhes of the French government, and the endeavours and practices of its Miniſter Adet, elected Mr. *ADAMS* to the Office of *President.* Mr. Barlow's obſervations on this event, further develope the character and the principles of that government. He ſays, when the election of Mr. *ADAMS* was announced here, it produced the order of the 2d of March,* which was meant to be little ſhort of a declaration of war:"—"The government here was determined to *fleece* you of your property, to a ſufficient degree to bring you to your feeling in the only nerve in which it was preſumed your ſenſibility lay, which was your pecuniary intereſt."——And what was this, "feeling" to produce? The anſwer is obvious—*Submiſſion to the will of the French government.*" The myſtery of French politics is here unveiled. The United States *did not ſubmit:* Hence the non-reception of her Envoys, and their haughty treatment: Hence the inſulting demands of tribute, as a preliminary even to their reception; and hence the expulſion of two of them from France.

But to return to the Decree of the Executive Directory, of the 31ſt of July laſt.

I have already ſhewn, that the maſs of depredations on the commerce of the United States, under the French flag, of which we ſo juſtly complain, are not thoſe committed (as the Directory in their preamble inſinuate) by "foreigners and pirates," but by French armed veſſels, commiſſioned by the government or its agents; or, whether commiſſioned or not, whoſe acts in capturing American veſſels receive the ſanction of French Conſuls, of French Tribunals, and of the Special Agents of the Directory. I have ſhewn, that the laws of France and the Directorial Decrees, are themſelves the ſources of thoſe violations of treaties and the law of nations, which have cauſed ſuch immenſe loſſes to the citizens of the United States. And to the proofs already offered, that the information of ſuch aggreſſions and abuſes, particularly in the Weſt-Indies, and on the coaſt of America, was not, as the preamble ſuggeſts, but "recently received," I may add, that their "ſpecial agents authoriſed thoſe depredations and violations of the law of nations, by decrees aſſuming the laws of the Republic, or the acts of the Executive Directory, for their baſis—by decrees printed and publiſhed, and undoubtedly from time to time reported by thoſe agents to the Directory itſelf. Further, theſe outrages on the American commerce have for years paſt been the theme of every tongue, and filled columns in our newſpapers: thoſe newspapers which Barlow ſays, "the office of Foreign Affairs (at Paris) regularly receives." I will conclude this point, with the teſtimony of Mr. Letombe, late Conſul-General of the French Republic, and ſtill reſiding in Philadelphia. He has long ſince, and repeatedly aſſured me, that he collected all thoſe accounts of depredations and outrages committed by French privateers, and tranſmitted them to his government at Paris.

In relation to the depredations and outrages committed by the French, on the commerce of the United States, I have ſaid that as *great*, if not as *numerous* abuſes, were practiſed by the French in Europe, and even in France itſelf, as in her remote poſſeſſions: and that this fact was but too well known to our citizens, who had felt ſeverely their effects. Among theſe, we have ſeen the caſe of the ſhip Hare, Capt. Hayley; but never in all its diſguſting features. With this I will cloſe my obſervations on the preamble of the directorial decree of the 31ſt July.

Extract of a letter from Rufus King, Eſq; Miniſter of the United States in London, dated September 3, 1798, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

"The pretence of this arrete [the Decree of the Directory of July 31ſt] is of a piece with the vindication of Talleyrand, reſpecting X. Y. and Z. and the juſtice and ſincerity of the Directory ſhould be aſcertained, not by their word, but by the following cotemporaneous fact:

"Hayley, an American citizen, maſter of the American ſhip Hare, lying in the port of London, laden with a rich cargo, the property of Americans, and bound to New-York, went with my paſſport from London to Paris, where in a perſonal interview, not with the agents of the Miniſter of Marine, but with *the Minister himſelf*, he diſcloſed his plan of bringing the ſhip Hare and her cargo into France; and to enable him to receive the profits of the fraud, without riſking the puniſhment of piracy, he demanded and received from the Miniſter of Marine, a commiſſion, naming him the commander of a Privateer that did not exiſt; with which in his pocket, he returned to London; and ſoon after carried the ſhip Hare, and her cargo, as a prize into France.

"The ſhip and cargo were both claimed by the American owners; and upon the unveiling of this infamous proceeding before the lower Tribunals, the judges

---

* *It will be recollected, that this is the Decree of the Executive Directory, ordering the capture and condemnation of American veſſels not having a* Role d'Equipage—*that fruitful ſource of plunder to Frenchmen, and of ruin to American citizens; and which alſo declared all American ſeamen, making a part of the crew of enemies ſhips, even when put on board them by force, to be* PIRATES, *and directed them to be treated as ſuch.*

hesitated; and finally refused to sanction so unheard of a fraud; though instead of restoring the property to its lawful owners, they on some frivolous pretence adjudged both ship and cargo to be good prize to the *nation*.—Lately the Tribunal in the last resort, upon the appeal of Hayley, has reversed the judgment of the lower Court, and decreed the ship and cargo to be condemned as good prise to this Renegado.

"If a transaction more grossly corrupt and infamous has occurred in the West-Indies—I have not heard of it; and yet with this case of unequalled infamy and corruption before them, sanctioned by the highest Tribunals of the nation, the Directory expect to amuse us with a disavowel of the conduct of a few subaltern agents, in a remote part of their dominions!!!"—Besides the communications from Mr. Gerry, I have received from Fulwar Skipwith, Esq; Consul-General of the United States at Paris, three letters dated the 4th, 8th and 22d of August, copies of which and of the papers therein referred to, are herewith presented, excepting the decree of July 31st, which appears among the communications from Mr. Gerry. Mr. Skipwith's letter of August 22d with its inclosures, was delivered to me by Doctor Logan; I had previously received the original, which had been brought over by Mr. Woodward of Boston.

Doctor Logan having been the bearer of the last mentioned communications from the French government, and his EMBASSY having not only engaged the attention of the public, but been made the subject of debate in Congress, I trust it will not be deemed improper to introduce into this report some circumstances respecting it.

On the 12th of November the Doctor came to me at Trenton—he advanced with eagerness, and handed me the packet from Mr. Skipwith. On examining its contents, I told the Doctor that I already possessed the same papers. I made some remarks on the decree of the Directory of the 31st of July, to shew that it was only ostensible and illusory; and that it would not give any relief to the commerce of the United States.—The doctor, not contesting my arguments or opinion, said that more was intended to be done; but that the Directory could not accomplish it of themselves; seeing it depended on the *laws* which the *Legislative Councils* alone could change, I answered, that this was easy to be done—that as the Directory, on the 18th Fructidor [Sept. 4 1797] had garbled the two councils; and banished some and dismissed others of the best members—all who were firmly opposed to their views, and as on the new elections to supply the vacancies and the new third of the councils, the Directory sent home every new member who was not agreeable to them—every body must see that the Directory had but to declare its *will* and it would be obeyed. The doctor said, that the Directory was very well disposed towards the United States, and defired a reconciliation; that they would promote a revision of the laws in regard to privateering, so as to put the rights of neutral nations on a just footing: but that it would take some time to bring this about, "*the people concerned in privateering having gained a very great influence in the two councils!*"——!——! Is it necessary to inquire how this "very great influence" has been obtained! are the leading members owners of privateers? Or do they receive their shares of prize-money from those who are? Do the legislative councils really act independently of the Directory? Or does the same "influence" actuate both?—The printed despatches of our envoys, under the date of October 29, 1797, state, on the information of Mr. Talleyrand's private agent X, that Merlin, one of the members, and now or late President of the Directory, was to receive no part of the *douceur* demanded of the envoys, *because he was paid by the owners of privateers*, and in respect to the *loan* then demanded, on which subject it was suggested that one of the envoys should go to America to consult the government, the envoys asked Mr. X, "if in the mean time the Directory would order the American property not yet passed into the hands of the privateersmen, to be restored? He said explicitly that they would not. The envoys asked him whether they would suspend further depredations on our commerce? He said they would not:—but Mr. Talleyrand observed that on this subject we could not sustain much additional injury, because the winter season was approaching when few additional captures could be made." Here we see our envoys inquiring—not whether the *two councils* would suspend those depredations—but whether the *Directory* would do it: and Mr. Talleyrand's agent X, without intimating that the Directory *wanted power*, or that they could only "endeavor to provoke in the legislature, a revision of their maritime laws"—answered peremptorily, *that the* DIRECTORY *would not suspend the depredations*. The truth is, that it was an act of the *Directory alone* (their decree of the 2d of March 1797) which authorised and produced more extensive depredations on the commerce of the United States than any other decree or law of the French republic. To effect a repeal of that decree no application to the legislative councils could be necessary. They could also have repealed another of their own decrees, that of 2d July, 1796, which subjected neutral property, and particularly that of American citizens, to the discretion of their consuls and cruisers in the European seas, as well as of their privateers and agents in the West-Indies, and on which these agents have founded other numerous decrees, which have occasioned those shocking depredations and abuses there and on the coast of the United States, which the Directory by their decree of the 31st of July last affect to *restrain*.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

By the armed Ship Brothers, Capt. Henderson, arrived at Philadelphia, from Lymington (England) the following Advices are received, viz.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A letter from Vienna has been recived in town, written by a nobleman of the first rank, and very high in office, but who had opposed the system of war from the beginning. It states, "that it is no longer possible to be at peace with the French republic, and that war now become of absolute necessity is decided upon."

According to private advices from Italy, we learn that the Neapolitan troops have entered the Roman territories. Nearly at the time that the Grisons entered the Valteline country, the King of Naples marched his troops to the frontiers of the Roman Republic, and took possession of several Roman villages, in which ovens have been established for the Neapolitan army.

General Pitchegru is gone to the Continent, where he is to watch the progress of events; and if war should recommence, is to take an active part in it. He has declared most explicitly his wish of being independent, and his desire to act in concert with foreign powers, but without being under their direction.

The sums which are subscribed in the several lists which have been made out in the city, for the new loan, are stated to amount to 80,000,000 sterling.

General Koehler and the other British officers appointed to serve in the Turkish army, left town on Monday morning, for Yarmouth, where they are immediately to embark for Hamburgh, and proceed from thence to Constantinople by land.

A short time previous to the commencement of the glorious engagement off the Nile, Sir Horatio Nelson desired the signal to be made for close action, NEVER, NEVER, NEVER to be hauled down!

The Captain of the Belerophon being wounded and three lieutenants killed, her quarter deck was for a short time left with only a little boy, an officer's servant upon it. This little hero, however, kept squeaking to the men on the main deck, "Fire away, fire away; never fear, we shall beat them yet—Fire away my boys, never fear." In this situation was this boy found by the officer whose duty it became to assume the command; and we doubt not but the boy has received that notice to which his spirit so eminently entitles him.

The Earl of Elgin is appointed to go out Ambassador to Constantinople with a magnificent suite.

The American ship Jay, from America to Liverpool, is stranded in the county of Wexford, Ireland; part of the cargo will be saved.

The premiums of insurance on neutral vessels, from the river to the Flemish or Dutch coasts, fell two per cent. during the last week, namely from 8l. to 6l. per cent. to Swedish and Danish ports they advanced 1l. per cent.

A letter received by the Hamburgh Mail from the Cardinal de Rhoan states, that the Queen Dowager of Prussia has received an additional proof of the respect of the French for their Royal Allies. This Princess who is at present at Rastadt, having one evening been prevented from arriving at the playhouse exactly at the time appointed for the drawing up of the curtain, the three French Ministers cried out to the players—"Begin."—One of the three Actors came forward requesting the audience to excuse a short delay, from the respect due to the Queen of Prussia, who was expected; but the impatient Plenipotentiaries persisted in their demand with the utmost rudeness and brutality—The musicians, however, with more attention to decorum than these Upstarts refused to strike up the Overture. The moment the Queen entered the house, the whole audience rose, except the three ministers and their wives; at the end of the play, they affected to pass the Queen without bowing to her. This conduct is well calculated to point out to his Prussian Majesty what he has to expect from his Allies; if by his inactivity he contributes to render them ultimately triumphant.

The memorable note, presented by the Prussian Embassy to the French Plenipotentiaries at Rastadt, relative to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein clearly evinces that the former intimate connexion between Prussia and France no longer exists, and that the Cabinet of Berlin has found it advisable to assume a more energetic tone. We are assured, that unless the Directory should not yield this point, Prussia will make a common cause with the other powers.

HALIFAX *(North-Carolina)* Jan. 7.

The General Assembly of this State closed on the 24th ult. Several proceedings took place during its sitting, which stamp a character of *firmness* and *federalism* on our State, that must be highly gratifying to every true friend of our *nation*.—They pronounce aloud the falsity of those slanders by which we have been long represented as a divided people, and the followers of the *wild fire* of the noisy republicans of Virginia—and they prove incontrovertibly, that the late change made in our representation in Congress, proceeded from principle, and the result of cool deliberation, not from that caprice or versatility, too often attributable to the people, in cases of elections.

Whatever might have been the prospect of the Demo's of the Kentucky Assembly, in communicating to the Legislatures of the different States, their *inflammatory* and *intemperate resolutions*, on the *alien* and *sedition* bills, they cannot feel themselves highly flattered by their fate in our General Assembly. As soon as they were received by his Excellency the Governor, he communicated them to the House of Representatives; this House without entering into any order on the subject, packed them off to the Senate, which directed them to lie on the table, without any further order; they were never afterwards heard of. All agreed that these *resolves* were as indeliberate an act, as had ever been committed by a deliberate body.

If this was not of itself sufficient to declare the sentiments of our Legislators on the subject of these two famous laws, I might mention that a motion was made to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to vote for a repeal of the sedition and alien laws;—it gave rise to a considerable debate, in the course of which, it appeared to be the decided opinion, that if ever a sedition law could be necessary, it was at the present moment; and that the Alien bill was no more than the usual policy of all nations, in similar circumstances.

To conclude the whole, so far was our Legislature from being surprized or dragged into any proceeding, which could be attributed to the Kentucky frenzy, that it has sent forward a respectful address to the President of the United States, approbating in strong terms the measures taken under the present administration, to support the rights, dignity and independence, of the United States, and pledging themselves in the most solemn manner, to support all the constitutional measures of the federal Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

It has been very industriously reported, by those who wish to see the amicable views of the two governments frustrated, that there has been a dispute between the British and American Commissioners, which has produced a secession on the part of the latter, and, of course, a suspension of the transactions of the Board.

It has been reported by the same persons, and with the same malignant intentions, that the Board has already awarded *forty* or *fifty millions* of dollars to British claimants, which the people of America will have to pay.

I assure my readers, that both these reports are totally false and groundless. Neither of the Commissioners has ever seceded; the sittings of the Board have never been interrupted; it still sits daily. And as to the *millions* awarded, it is the grossest falshood, that ever was uttered. There *is not a single award yet passed*; consequently there is *not a single sixpence yet awarded*.

Seeing that these reports were spreading far and wide (as far as Boston) I thought it my duty to make myself acquainted with the subject, and publish this contradiction. *(Por. Gaz.)*

February 11.

Extract of a letter from the Consul of the United States at Gibraltar, dated Nov. 19, 1798.

"We learn that several French privateers have been laid up at Malaga; as four have been lately captured by the Algerines. We have not heard of any formal declaration from the Regency; but as the Grand Seignior has declared war against France, I suppose they look upon it to be sufficient for them to capture.

"The expedition which sailed from hence has taken possession of the island of Minorca without opposition, except *Citadela* (the citadel) which it was expected would also soon capitulate."

The syrup of the berry of the West-India ceder tree has been lately found to be a panacea in consumptions and pulmonic complaints. The berry is one of the most aromatic balsams known.

The following is given as the intended state of the representation of Ireland by the projected Union:—44 Temporal and six Spiritual Peers, 32 Members, for the counties, 3 for the great towns, and 60 for the Boroughs.

Arrived the brig Betsey, Bell, from the Cape of Good Hope, which place she left 15th November, Dec. 11, spoke the schooner Harminger, from Cape of Good Hope, with despatches for the governor of St. Helena, announcing the death of Admiral Christian—Capt. Bell informs that on the 5th of December he touched at St. Helena, while there, the ship Kensington, Carr, and —Martin, of Boston, arrived from Calcutta, and were stopped by order of the Governor, and sent to England [under suspicion of being engaged in a contraband trade, as they were bound to Copenhagen] with the British, homeward-bound East-India fleet, the 13th December, under convoy of the Stately man of war.

NEW-LONDON, Feb 13.

Arrived schooner Polly, Benjamin, from Guadaloupe; had been taken and condemned. Came passenger Capt. Charles Hazard, who has favoured us with a printed copy of the following letter, published at Guadaloupe, in French and English and distributed in great profusion through that island.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

AGENCY of GUADALOUPE.

CONSTITUTION, article 156.

"The particular agents will exercise the "same functions as the Directory, and "will be under their direction."

Basseterre, Guadaloupe, Frimaire the 25th, Dec. the 15th.

The particular agent of the Executive Directory for Guadaloupe and its dependencies to

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States of America,

SIR,

ARRIVED at the post intrusted to me by the Executive Directory, I think proper to inform you of the dispositions of the French Directory towards the neutrals and allies, of which America is a part.

You will find them mentioned in the decree of the 13th of Thermidore last (12th of August) the copy of which I add to this.

The privateers fitted out in the ports of Guadaloupe, shall cruize against all the enemies of the Republic, but shall pay every regard to allies and neutrals, who shall not be found in contravention with the laws respecting them.

The citizens of the United States may come, and exchange their produce for the productions of the island of Guadaloupe.—They will dispose of their property freely. The laws will protect them, and will punish with rigour whoever shall dare to infringe them, or to suspend their effect.

I hope that many proofs of the loyalty which will never cease to be the character my actions, will be sufficient to restore the confidence and connections mutally useful,

I left France the 7th of Vendemaire last (28th of Sept.) with a division. The 16th of the same month, being in lat. 36d. 16m. long 21: 35, the commodore of the division spoke the American vessel Ariadna, Capt. Daniel Prior, belonging to Joseph and John Dorr, citizens of the United States, merchants in Boston,

The papers, and especially the role of equipage, being in proper order, the whole proving American property, the vessel was released. It was also offered the captain, that if he would follow till day-light the vessels of the division we would give him a spar to repair his fore-top mast, carried away in a storm. The vessels of the division shortened sail, to let the American keep up; but whether the vessel could not keep way or the captain thought proper to change his course, we lost sight of him.

The 30th Brumaire last (20th Oct.) being to windward and in sight of the island Desirade, we perceived four vessels of war sailing for us, being so close that we could plainly distinguish them hoist English colours. At that instant the order was given to chace them, but immediately they tacked about, and stood from us.

The frigate l'Insurgente having overtaken the schooner Retaliation, commanded by Lieut. Bainbridge, we were convinced that the vessels chaced were Americans.

The necessity of arriving at our destination, and to avoid the pursuit of the English forces superior to ours, of which we had

hesitated; and finally refused to sanction so unheard of a fraud; though instead of restoring the property to its lawful owners, they on some frivolous pretence adjudged both ship and cargo to be good prize to the *nation*.—Lately the Tribunal in the last resort, upon the appeal of Hayley, has reversed the judgment of the lower Court, and "decreed the ship and cargo to be condemned as good prize to this Renegado.

"If a transaction more grossly corrupt and infamous has occurred in the West-Indies—I have not heard of it; and yet with this case of unequalled infamy and corruption before them, sanctioned by the highest Tribunals of the nation, the Directory expect to amuse us with a disavowel of the conduct of a few subaltern agents, in a remote part of their dominions!!!"—— Besides the communications from Mr. Gerry, I have received from Fulwar Skipwith, Esq; Consul-General of the United States at Paris, three letters dated the 4th, 8th and 22d of August, copies of which and of the papers therein referred to, are herewith presented, excepting the decree of July 31st, which appears among the communications from Mr. Gerry. Mr. Skipwith's letter of August 22d with its inclosures, was delivered to me by Doctor Logan; I had previously received the original, which had been brought over by Mr. Woodward of Boston.

Doctor Logan having been the bearer of the last mentioned communications from the French government, and his EMBASSY having not only engaged the attention of the public, but been made the subject of debate in Congress, I trust it will not be deemed improper to introduce into this report some circumstances respecting it.

On the 12th of November the Doctor came to me at Trenton—he advanced with eagerness, and handed me the packet from Mr. Skipwith. On examining its contents, I told the Doctor that I already possessed the same papers. I made some remarks on the decree of the Directory of the 31st of July, to shew that it was only ostensible and illusory; and that it would not give any relief to the commerce of the United States.—The doctor, not contesting my arguments or opinion, said that more was intended to be done; but that the Directory could not accomplish it of themselves; seeing it depended on the *laws* which the *Legislative Councils* alone could change, I answered, that this was easy to be done—that as the Directory, on the 18th Fructidor [Sept. 4 1797] had garbled the two councils; and banished some and dismissed others of the best members—all who were firmly opposed to their views, and as on the new elections to supply the vacancies and the new third of the councils, the Directory sent home every new member who was not agreeable to them—every body must see that the Directory had but to declare its *will* and it would be obeyed. The doctor said, that the Directory was very well disposed towards the United States, and desired a reconciliation; that they would promote a revision of the laws in regard to privateering, so as to put the rights of neutral nations on a just footing: but that it would take some time to bring this about, "*the people concerned in privateering having gained a very great influence in the two councils!*"——!——! Is it necessary to inquire how this "very great influence" has been obtained! are the leading members owners of privateers? Or do they receive their shares of prize-money from those who are? Do the legislative councils really act independently of the Directory? Or does the same "influence" actuate both?—The printed despatches of our envoys, under the date of October 29, 1797, state, on the information of Mr. Talleyrand's private agent X, that Merlin, one of the members, and now or late President of the Directory, was to receive no part of the *douceur* demanded of the envoys, *because he was paid by the owners of privateers*, and in respect to the *loan* then demanded, on which subject it was suggested that one of the envoys should go to America to consult the government, the envoys asked Mr. X, "if in the mean time the Directory would order the American property not yet passed into the hands of the privateersmen, to be restored? He said explicitly that they would not. The envoys asked him whether they would suspend further depredations on our commerce? He said they would not:—but Mr. Talleyrand observed that on this subject we could not sustain much additional injury, because the winter season was approaching when few additional captures could be made." Here we see our envoys inquiring—not whether the *two councils* would suspend those depredations—but whether the *Directory* would do it: and Mr. Talleyrand's agent X, without intimating that the Directory *wanted power*, or that they could only "endeavor to provoke in the legislature, a revision of their maritime laws"—answered peremptorily, *that the DIRECTORY would not suspend the depredations.* The truth is, that it was an act of the *Directory alone* (their decree of the 2d of March 1797) which authorised and produced more extensive depredations on the commerce of the United States than any other decree or law of the French republic. To effect a repeal of that decree no application to the legislative councils could be necessary. They could also have repealed another of their own decrees, that of 2d July, 1796, which subjected neutral property, and particularly that of American citizens, to the discretion of their consuls and cruisers in the European seas, as well as of their privateers and agents in the West-Indies, and on which these agents have founded other numerous decrees, which have occasioned those shocking depredations and abuses there and on the coast of the United States, which the Directory by their decree of the 31st of July last affect to *restrain*.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

By the armed Ship Brothers, Capt. Henderson, arrived at Philadelphia, from Lymington (England) the following Advices are received, viz.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A letter from Vienna has been recived in town, written by a nobleman of the first rank, and very high in office, but who had opposed the system of war from the beginning. It states, "that it is no longer possible to be at peace with the French republic, and that war now become of absolute necessity is decided upon."

According to private advices from Italy, we learn that the Neapolitan troops have entered the Roman territories. Nearly at the time that the Grisons entered the Valteline country, the King of Naples marched his troops to the frontiers of the Roman Republic, and took possession of several Roman villages, in which ovens have been established for the Neapolitan army.

General Pitchegru is gone to the Continent, where he is to watch the progress of events; and if war should recommence, is to take an active part in it. He has declared most explicitly his wish of being independent, and his desire to act in concert with foreign powers, but without being under their direction.

The sums which are subscribed in the several lists which have been made out in the city, for the new loan, are stated to amount to 80,000,000 sterling.

General Koehler and the other British officers appointed to serve in the Turkish army, left town on Monday morning, for Yarmouth, where they are immediately to embark for Hamburgh, and proceed from thence to Constantinople by land.

A short time previous to the commencement of the glorious engagement off the Nile, Sir Horatio Nelson desired the signal to be made for close action, NEVER, NEVER, NEVER to be hauled down!

The Captain of the Belerophon being wounded and three lieutenants killed, her quarter deck was for a short time left with only a little boy, an officer's servant upon it. This little hero, however, kept squeaking to the men on the main deck, "Fire away, fire away; never fear, we shall beat them yet—Fire away my boys, never fear." In this situation was this boy found by the officer whose duty it became to assume the command; and we doubt not but the boy has received that notice to which his spirit so eminently entitles him.

The Earl of Elgin is appointed to go out Ambassador to Constantinople with a magnificent suite.

The American ship Jay, from America to Liverpool, is stranded in the county of Wexford, Ireland; part of the cargo will be saved.

The premiums of insurance on neutral vessels, from the river to the Flemish or Dutch coasts, fell two per cent. during the last week, namely from 8l. to 6l. per cent. to Swedish and Danish ports they advanced 1l. per cent.

A letter received by the Hamburgh Mail from the Cardinal de Rhoan states, that the Queen Dowager of Prussia has received an additional proof of the respect of the French for their Royal Allies. This Princess who is at present at Rastadt, having one evening been prevented from arriving at the playhouse exactly at the time appointed for the drawing up of the curtain, the three French Ministers cried out to the players—"Begin."—One of the three Actors came forward requesting the audience to excuse a short delay, from the respect due to the Queen of Prussia, who was expected; but the impatient Plenipotentiaries persisted in their demand with the utmost rudeness and brutality.—The musicians, however, with more attention to decorum than these Upstarts refused to strike up the Overture. The moment the Queen entered the house, the whole audience rose, except the three ministers and their wives; at the end of the play, they affected to pass the Queen without bowing to her. This conduct is well calculated to point out to his Prussian Majesty what he has to expect from his Allies; if by his inactivity he contributes to render them ultimately triumphant.

The memorable note, presented by the Prussian Embassy to the French Plenipotentiaries at Rastadt, relative to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein clearly evinces that the former intimate connexion between Prussia and France no longer exists, and that the Cabinet of Berlin has found it advisable to assume a more energetic tone. We are assured, that unless the Directory should not yield this point, Prussia will make a common cause with the other powers.

HALIFAX *(North-Carolina)* Jan. 7.

The General Assembly of this State closed on the 24th ult. Several proceedings took place during its sitting, which stamp a character of *firmness* and *federalism* on our State, that must be highly gratifying to every true friend of our *nation*.—They pronounce aloud the falsity of those slanders by which we have been long represented as a divided people, and the followers of the *wild fire* of the noisy republicans of Virginia—and they prove incontrovertibly, that the late change made in our representation in Congress, proceeded from principle, and the result of cool deliberation, not from that caprice or versatility, too often attributable to the people, in cases of elections.

Whatever might have been the prospect of the Demo's of the Kentucky Assembly, in communicating to the Legislatures of the different States, their *inflammatory* and *intemperate resolutions*, on the *alien* and *sedition* bills, they cannot feel themselves highly flattered by their fate in our General Assembly. As soon as they were received by his Excellency the Governor, he communicated them to the House of Representatives; this House without entering into any order on the subject, packed them off to the Senate, which directed them to lie on the table, without any further order; they were never afterwards heard of. All agreed that these *resolves* were as indeliberate an act, as had ever been committed by a deliberate body.

If this was not of itself sufficient to declare the sentiments of our Legislators on the subject of these two famous laws, I might mention that a motion was made to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to vote for a repeal of the sedition and alien laws;—it gave rise to a considerable debate, in the course of which, it appeared to be the decided opinion, that if ever a sedition law could be necessary, it was at the present moment; and that the Alien bill was no more than the usual policy of all nations, in similar circumstances.

To conclude the whole, so far was our Legislature from being surprized or dragged into any proceeding, which could be attributed to the Kentucky frenzy, that it has sent forward a respectful address to the President of the United States, approbating in strong terms the measures taken under the present administration, to support the rights, dignity and independence, of the United States, and pledging themselves in the most solemn manner, to support all the constitutional measures of the federal Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

It has been very industriously reported, by those who wish to see the amicable views of the two governments frustrated, that there has been a dispute between the British and American Commissioners, which has produced a secession on the part of the latter, and, of course, a suspension of the transactions of the Board.

It has been reported by the same persons, and with the same malignant intentions, that the Board has already awarded *forty* or *fifty millions* of dollars to British claimants, which the people of America will have to pay.

I assure my readers, that both these reports are totally false and groundless. Neither of the Commissioners has ever seceded; the sittings of the Board have never been interrupted; it still sits daily. And as to the *millions* awarded, it is the grossest falshood, that ever was uttered. There *is not a single award yet passed*; consequently there is *not a single sixpence yet awarded.*

Seeing that these reports were spreading far and wide (as far as Boston) I thought it my duty to make myself acquainted with the subject, and publish this contradiction. *(Por. Gaz.)*

February 11.

Extract of a letter from the Consul of the United States at Gibraltar, dated Nov. 19, 1798.

"We learn that several French privateers have been laid up at Malaga; as four have been lately captured by the Algerines. We have not heard of any formal declaration from the Regency; but as the Grand Seignior has declared war against France, I suppose they look upon it to be sufficient for them to capture.

"The expedition which sailed from hence has taken possession of the island of Minorca without opposition, except *Citadela* (the citadel) which it was expected would also soon capitulate."

The syrup of the berry of the West-India ceder tree has been lately found to be a panaceal in consumptions and pulmonic complaints. The berry is one of the most aromatic balsams known.

The following is given as the intended state of the representation of Ireland by the projected Union:—44 Temporal and six Spiritual Peers, 32 Members, for the counties, 3 for the great towns, and 60 for the Boroughs.

Arrived the brig Betsey, Bell, from the Cape of Good Hope, which place she left 15th November, Dec. 11, spoke the schooner Harminger, from Cape of Good Hope, with despatches for the governor of St. Helena, announcing the death of Admiral Christian—Capt. Bell informs that on the 5th of December he touched at St. Helena, while there, the ship Kensington, Carr, and —Martin, of Boston, arrived from Calcutta, and were stopped by order of the Governor, and sent to England [under suspicion of being engaged in a contraband trade, as they were bound to Copenhagen] with the British, homeward-bound East-India fleet, the 13th December, under convoy of the Stately man of war.

NEW-LONDON, Feb 13.

Arrived schooner Polly, Benjamin, from Guadaloupe; had been taken and condemned. Came passenger Capt. Charles Hazard, who has favoured us with a printed copy of the following letter, published at Guadaloupe, in French and English and distributed in great profusion through that island.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

AGENCY of GUADALOUPE.

CONSTITUTION, article 156.

"The particular agents will exercise the "same functions as the Directory, and "will be under their direction."

Basseterre, Guadaloupe, Frimaire the 25th, Dec. the 15th.

The particular agent of the Executive Directory for Guadaloupe and its dependencies to

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States of America,

SIR,

ARRIVED at the post intrusted to me by the Executive Directory, I think proper to inform you of the dispositions of the French Directory towards the neutrals and allies, of which America is a part.

You will find them mentioned in the decree of the 13th of Thermidore last (12th of August) the copy of which I add to this.

The privateers fitted out in the ports of Guadaloupe, shall cruize against all the enemies of the Republic, but shall pay every regard to allies and neutrals, who shall not be found in contravention with the laws respecting them.

The citizens of the United States may come, and exchange their produce for the productions of the island of Guadaloupe.—They will dispose of their property freely. The laws will protect them, and will punish with rigour whoever shall dare to infringe them, or to suspend their effect.

I hope that many proofs of the loyalty which will never cease to be the character my actions, will be sufficient to restore the confidence and connections mutally useful,

I left France the 7th of Vendemaire last (28th of Sept.) with a division. The 16th of the same month, being in lat. 36d. 16m. long 21: 35, the commodore of the division spoke the American vessel Ariadna, Capt. Daniel Prior, belonging to Joseph and John Dorr, citizens of the United States, merchants in Boston,

The papers, and especially the role of equipage, being in proper order, the whole proving American property, the vessel was released. It was also offered the captain, that if he would follow till day-light the vessels of the division we would give him a spar to repair his fore-top mast, carried away in a storm. The vessels of the division shortened sail, to let the American keep up; but whether the vessel could not keep way or the captain thought proper to change his course, we lost sight of him.

The 30th Brumaire last (20th Oct.) being to windward and in sight of the island Desirade, we perceived four vessels of war sailing for us, being so close that we could plainly distinguish them hoist English colours. At that instant the order was given to chace them, but immediately they tacked about, and stood from us.

The frigate l'Insurgente having overtaken the schooner Retaliation, commanded by Lieut. Bainbridge, we were convinced that the vessels chaced were Americans.

The necessity of arriving at our destination, and to avoid the pursuit of the English forces superior to ours, of which we had

knowledge, every thing prevented me from taking a true view of our ſituation with the United States. In conſequence, I gave orders for the ſchooner to follow the diviſion.

After having ſpent the firſt moments to make my powers known, I occupied myſelf with the affairs of the Retaliation; and if circumſtances and political reaſons had not obliged me to lay an embargo, I ſhould immediately have let her gone to the United States.

Theſe obſtacles do not now exiſt. I leave Lieutenant Bainbridge at liberty to ſail for the United States, giving him the charge of the packets for you, and recommending him to make is way with the veſſels in which I ſend back all the American citizens made priſoners before my arrival in this iſland.

I conclude, Sir, in repeating to you, that the citizens of the United States will be conſidered and treated like allies; that in every circumſtance they will obtain juſtice, and will be well received.

Receive the aſſurance of my conſideration.

Signed, DESFOURNEAUX.

Capt. Benjamin was captured on his outward bound paſſage, and well treated by the Captain of the privateer; his veſſel was reſtored to him by the agent (Mr. Conſtant) and the Captain, after purchaſing her at vendue, for 330 dollars. The Captain requeſted a certificate of Capt. B's good uſage, ſuppoſing it would be of ſervice to him, if he were taken by an American cruizer.

Capt. Charles Hazard, of this port, came paſſenger in Captain B.—he was taken in his paſſage out, carried into Guadaloupe, and condemned, without being queſtioned where from, or where bound, 15 days after Desfourneaux's letter was made public.

Capt. Bainbridge, in the Retaliation, was daily expected to ſail (when Captain B. left Guadaloupe) in company with two cartels, with all the American priſoners remaining at Guadaloupe.

Capt. B's men were kept in irons 36 hours. The Americans, Captains and people, are confined in the moſt loathſome priſon at Baſſeterre, among negroes condemned for all kinds of crimes; and kept on half a pound of bread and a quarter of a pound of fiſh per day; and in every reſpect treated much worſe than the Engliſh priſoners.

Mr. John Clarke, 2d mate, and Elijah Roath, ſeaman, belonging to Capt. Benjamin's veſſel, were impreſſed on board La Penſe, a French frigate, bound to France; 56 other Americans were impreſſed on board this ſhip at Point Petre and Baſſeterre. Petitions in their favour had no effect.

La Penſe frigate, in which Victor Hugues was ſent to France, ſailed from Baſſatterre during a ſtormy night, and eluded the vigilance of the Engliſh ſhips which blockaded the port. The embargo was next day taken off.

Beef ſold at Guadaloupe for 24 dollars per bbl. fiſh at 16 dollars per quintal; great diſcontent prevailed there; produce in large quanties lying on hand, and no purchaſers. The letter from Desfourneaux, was ſuppoſed to be a mere expedient to quiet the murmurs of the populace.

Desfourneaux gave Captain Bainbridge permiſſion to depart from Guadaloupe with his veſſel and crew, provided he would return immediately to Philadelphia; this Captain B. refuſed, alledging his orders to be contrary.—Desfourneaux then informed Capt. B. that unleſs he immediately complied, he would order the Retaliation to be ſunk. Capt. Bainbridge replied that he would depart for Philadelphia, if Desfourneaux would ſtate his demand in writing, which was complied with.

Had the Retaliation been condemned, the act would have amounted to a Declaration of War; for which the Faithleſs Republic was not yet fully ready. Desfourneaux appeared unwilling to take upon himſelf ſo important a reſponſibility.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.

The Preſident of the United States has diſmiſſed Meſſrs. Skipwith, Fenwick, Cutting, and Vans; the firſt as Conſul-General in France, the others as Conſuls at Bourdeaux, Havre, and Morlaix; and the whole Conſular authority of the United States, in France, is now veſted in Stephen Cathalan, at Merſailles, who will attend to American affairs, reſpecting ſeamen, &c. in the French ports in the Mediterranean; Iſaac Cox Barnet, at Bourdeaux; and P. F. Dobre, at Nantz; who will ſuperintend all proper caſes of ſeamen, &c. occurring in French ports in the Atlantic.

Turell Tufts, Eſq; of Medford, is appointed Conſul of the United States, for Surinam.

The treaty between the United States, and the Cherokees, has been ratified by the Preſident of the United States.

The Supreme Court of the United States is ſitting at Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, February 19.

On Monday next the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State, are to meet at Eaſt-Greenwich, agreeably to Adjournment.

The Amount of Receipts into the Treaſury of the United States, for One Year, ending 30th Sept. 1798, for "Duties on Merchandize and Tonnage," is 7,405,420 Dollars and 86 Cents.

The whole Amount of Revenue, including a Balance in the Treaſury the 1ſt Oct. 1797, Ten Millions One Hundred and Sixty-one Thouſand and Ninety-ſeven Dollars, 46 Cents.

Upwards of Five Million Dollars, of the laſt Year's Appropriations, are unexpended.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the United States, on the 7th Inſt. a Communication was received from the Treaſury Department, incloſing Statements of Goods exported from the United States, by which it appears, that the total Amount of the Value of our Exports, for the laſt Year, ending on the 30th of September laſt, was 61,327,411 Dollars—33 Millions of which it is eſtimated were of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, of foreign Growth or Manufacture. Alſo a Statement of the Tonnage of our Shipping for the Year 1797, which is, of

	Tons. 95ths.
Regiſtered Tonnage,	597,777·43
Enrolled & licenced Do.	237,492.69
Fiſhing Veſſels, Do.	41,732·73
Total,	876,912.90

Of the above, it is found by Returns that 57,673 Tons were built in the United States in the Year 1798.

To what Countries.	1797.	1798.
Ruſſia, &c.	3,450	60,732
Sweden, &c.	898,315	733,462
Denmark, Norway, &c.	2,533,224	2,901,511
Holland, &c.	8,845,486	7,420,650
Great-Britain, &c.	8,569,748	17,086,189
Hanſe Towns,	9,589,858	14,492,613
France, &c.	11,664,091	6,941,486
Spain, &c.	5,596,253	8,740,553
Portugal, &c.	463,310	729,089
Morocco,	15,000	19,188
Italy,	767,064	1,324,036
China and India generally,	387,310	261,795
W. Indies generally,	1,508,044	248,121
Africa, do.	230,873	132,883
Europe, do.	207,077	74,858
N. W. Coaſt America,	15,607	79,515
Imperial Ports,	- -	70,730
Total,	51,294,710	61,327,411

Summary Value of Exports.

	1797	1798.
New-Hampſhire,	275,840	361,453
Maſſachuſetts,	7,502,047	8,639,252
Rhode-Iſland,	975,530	947,827
Connecticut,	814,506	763,128
New-York,	13,308,064	14,300,892
New-Jerſey,	18,161	61,877
Pennſylvania,	11,446,291	8,915,463
Delaware,	98,939	183,729
Maryland,	9,811,799	12,746,190
Virginia,	4,908,713	6,113,451
N. Carolina,	549,901	338,123
S. Carolina,	946,622	6,994,179
Georgia,	644,307	961,841
Total,	51,294,710	61,327,411

Information is received that the Retaliation has on board a French official Character who is coming out to our Government.

Since our laſt arrived here the Brig Two-Siſters, Capt. Robert Norris, in 33 Days from Surinam.

Capt. Norris ſailed on the 10th of January, in Company with Capt. Thomas Lawrence, in the Brig Nancy, of Hudſon, and loſt Sight of her in Lat. 12: 30, Long. 58: 46.

Left there, Capt. Thomas Adden, in the Schooner Delight, of and for Boſton, to ſail in 10 Days;—Ship Dolphin, Capt. Allen, of Providence, to ſail in Three Weeks;—Capt. Cook, of Providence, arrived there Three Days before.

January 8, arrived there, Brig Dove, Jeſſe Hollis, and Brig Orlanda, Benjamin Henderſon, Maſters, from Boſton.—Alſo, the Schooner Helen, Daniel Seymore, Maſter, from Middletown, (Connecticut) in Diſtreſs; no Hay nor Water on board, and loſt 72 Head of Stock; and a Sloop from New-Haven, with Horſes on Deck—She had been boarded by an Engliſh Privateer, but got clear of her in the Night; and had loſt her Mate, her Papers, and 15 Head of Stock.

DIED.]—At Edenton (North-Carolina) in the 39th Year of her Age, Mrs. PHEBE BISSELL, Wife of Mr. Thomas Biſſell, and Daughter of John Congdon, Eſq; of North Kingſtown.

—At Johnſton, JOHN WATERMAN, Eſq; aged 84 Years.

—At South-Kingſtown, ſuddenly, EDWARD PERRY, Eſq.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Feb. 18.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Union, Burke,	New-Orleans
Two-Siſters, Norris,	Surinam
Schooner Betſy, Lovett,	Carthagena
Sloop Minerva, Treat,	Caſtrea
Hope, Cole,	Boſton
Siſters, Rudyard,	Turks-Iſland
Betſy, Rhodes,	Alexandria
Fancy, Willcocks,	Stonington
Ralph, Boardman,	Grenada
Hawk, Benham,	St. John's (Antigua)
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Sally, Weſtcott,	Providence
Leopard, Farnum,	Ditto
Concord, Cahoone,	New-York
Fair-American, Bliven,	Ditto
Sally, Spencer,	Charleſton
Patty, Edwards,	New-London

A SCHOOL-HOUSE

To be built in the Town of Newport, early the enſuing Summer, of the following Deſcription and Dimenſions, viz.

FORTY Feet long and 25 wide, 8 Feet of which to be taken off the Eaſt End for a Belfry, framed in the Body of the Building, with a Tower to riſe from the Belfry 8 Feet above a ſingle Pitch Roof, and to have a light airy Cupola, or Dome, upon the Top—the Poſts to be 13 Feet long—the Ceiling arched—the Sides, Ends and Roof, to be covered with Boards, or Plank, and ſhingled—the inſide ceiled with Boards from the Floor to the Stools of the Windows, and the inſide of the Belfry ceiled entirely with Boards—the Poſts and Windows caſed—a double Floor laid—4 battened Doors—3 Windows on each Side, 2 at the Eaſt, and 2 at Weſt End, all arched above, with Saſhes for 24 Lights 7 by 9 Glaſs, excluſive of the Arch, which is to be fixed and the Saſhes raiſed up and let down—a Cellar Door and Window-Frame.

Any Perſon who may incline to do the above Work, for which the Caſh will be paid, as ſoon as the Building is compleated, is requeſted to give his loweſt Terms in writing, ſealed up, within Four Weeks from the Date hereof, to either of the Subſcribers.

GEORGE GIBBS,
HENRY SHERBURNE,
JOHN BOURS,
WM. R. ROBINSON,
} *Committee.*

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs his Cuſtomers and Friends in general, that he has completed his Mill, on the Road leading to Eaſton's Beach, with Three Pair of Stones.——All Grain brought to this Mill, after this Date, will be ground for Two Quarts per Buſhel, and the ſtricteſt Attention paid to the Buſineſs, by the Public's humble Servant,

WILLIAM NAYLOR.

Newport, Feb. 19, 1798.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the Town of Portſmouth, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOSEPH TALLMAN, late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, notify ſaid Creditors to exhibit their Demands to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months after this Date, it being the Time allowed by ſaid Court of Probate for that Purpoſe.

WILLIAM ANTHONY,
HENRY LAWTON.

Portſmouth, Feb. 11, 1798.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Deacon JOSEPH TABER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to

LEMUEL TABER, *Executor.*

Tiverton, Feb. 12, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead or Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends, Old Cuſtomers, and the Public at large, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, as cheap as at any Store in Newport,

A FRESH Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, conſiſting of Superfine and Second Broadcloaths and Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Luteſtrings; Tiffanies; Ladies Satin, Beaver, and common Hats; and a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs his Friends, That he has Received and juſt Opened, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. THOMAS GREEN'S,

A Large Aſſortment of GOODS: —Alſo, a freſh Supply of Engliſh Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Caſk, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Weſt-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel; MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Hyſon and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound; FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce; Meſs Pork by the Barrel; Pork 15 Hog to the Barrel; Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel; He can ſupply any Perſon, who may want to Purchaſe, a large or ſmall Quantity of Pork, of the above Deſcription; and alſo with a Quantity of Beef.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituate in different Parts of the Town, Cheap for Caſh.

Alſo a Valuable Tract of Land, containing 282 Acres, on the Eaſt Part of Naſhawinna Iſland, in the Vineyard Sound. Said Land is excellent for Grazing or Grain, has plenty of Meadow on it, is well watered, has fine fiſhing and fowling near it, and is a very ſuitable Place for a public Houſe, as it joins on Quickſet's Hole, where Veſſels frequently anchor in paſſing thro' the Sound.

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its various Branches, and has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality.—He gives the higheſt Price for Old Gold and Silver.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Town-Council of Exeter, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Dr. SIMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and being allowed until the 3d Day of September, 1799, for the Creditors to bring in their Claims, as alſo to make Diſtribution of the Deceaſed's Eſtate to the Creditors—We, therefore, have appointed to attend for the aboveſaid Purpoſe, at the Houſe of Matthew Clark, in Exeter, on the ſecond Monday in April, and the ſecond Monday in May next.

PARDON TILLINGHAST,
MATTHEW CLARK.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make timely Payment, ſo that Diſtribution to the Creditors may be duly made.

ABIGAIL SPRAGUE, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Exeter, February 11, 1799.

knowledge, every thing prevented me from taking a true view of our ſituation with the United States. In conſequence, I gave orders for the ſchooner to follow the diviſion.

After having ſpent the firſt moments to make my powers known, I occupied myſelf with the affairs of the Retaliation; and if circumſtances and political reaſons had not obliged me to lay an embargo, I ſhould immediately have let her gone to the United States.

Theſe obſtacles do not now exiſt. I leave Lieutenant Bainbridge at liberty to ſail for the United States, giving him the charge of the packets for you, and recommending him to make his way with the veſſels in which I ſend back all the American citizens made priſoners before my arrival in this iſland.

I conclude, Sir, in repeating to you, that the citizens of the United States will be conſidered and treated like allies; that in every circumſtance they will obtain juſtice, and will be well received.

Receive the aſſurance of my conſideration.

Signed, DESFOURNEAUX.

Capt. Benjamin was captured on his outward bound paſſage, and well treated by the Captain of the privateer; his veſſel was reſtored to him by the agent (Mr. Conſtant) and the Captain, after purchaſing her at vendue, for 330 dollars. The Captain requeſted a certificate of Capt. B's good uſage, ſuppoſing it would be of ſervice to him, if he were taken by an American cruizer.

Capt. Charles Hazard, of this port, came paſſenger in Captain B.—he was taken in his paſſage out, carried into Guadaloupe, and condemned, without being queſtioned where from, or where bound, 15 days after Desfourneaux's letter was made public.

Capt. Bainbridge, in the Retaliation, was daily expected to ſail (when Captain B. left Guadaloupe) in company with two cartels, with all the American priſoners remaining at Guadaloupe.

Capt. B's men were kept in irons 36 hours. The Americans, Captains and people, are confined in the moſt loathſome priſon at Baſſeterre, among negroes condemned for all kinds of crimes; and kept on half a pound of bread and a quarter of a pound of fiſh per day; and in every reſpect treated much worſe than the Engliſh priſoners.

Mr. John Clarke, 2d mate, and Elijah Roath, ſeaman, belonging to Capt. Benjamin's veſſel, were impreſſed on board La Penſe, a French frigate, bound to France; 56 other Americans were impreſſed on board this ſhip at Point Petre and Baſſeterre. Petitions in their favour had no effect.

La Penſe frigate, in which Victor Hugues was ſent to France, ſailed from Baſſatterre during a ſtormy night, and eluded the vigilance of the Engliſh ſhips which blockaded the port. The embargo was next day taken off.

Beef ſold at Guadaloupe for 24 dollars per bbl. fiſh at 36 dollars per quintal; great diſcontent prevailed there; produce in large quanties lying on hand, and no purchaſers. The letter from Desfourneaux, was ſuppoſed to be a mere expedient to quiet the murmurs of the populace.

Desfourneaux gave Captain Bainbridge permiſſion to depart from Guadaloupe with his veſſel and crew, provided he would return immediately to Philadelphia; this Captain B. refuſed, alledging his orders to be contrary.—Desfourneaux then informed Capt. B. that unleſs he immediately complied, he would order the Retaliation to be ſunk. Capt. Bainbridge replied that he would depart for Philadelphia, if Desfourneaux would ſtate his demand in writing, which was complied with.

Had the Retaliation been condemned, the act would have amounted to a Declaration of War; for which the Faithleſs Republic was not yet fully ready. Desfourneaux appeared unwilling to take upon himſelf ſo important a reſponſibility.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.

The Preſident of the United States has diſmiſſed Meſſrs. Skipwith, Fenwick, Cutting, and Vans; the firſt as Conſul-General in France, the others as Conſuls at Bourdeaux, Havre, and Morlaix; and the whole Conſular authority of the United States, in France, is now veſted in Stephen Cathalan, at Merſailles, who will attend to American affairs, reſpecting ſeamen, &c. in the French ports in the Mediterranean; Iſaac Cox Barnet, at Bourdeaux; and P. F. Dobre, at Nantz; who will ſuperintend all proper caſes of ſeamen, &c. occurring in French ports in the Atlantic.

Turell Tufts, Eſq; of Medford, is appointed Conſul of the United States, for Surinam.

The treaty between the United States, and the Cherokees, has been ratified by the Preſident of the United States.

The Supreme Court of the United States is ſitting at Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, February 19.

On Monday next the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State, are to meet at Eaſt-Greenwich, agreeably to Adjournment.

The Amount of Receipts into the Treaſury of the United States, for One Year, ending 30th Sept. 1798, for "Duties on Merchandize and Tonnage," is 7,405,420 Dollars and 86 Cents.

The whole Amount of Revenue, including a Balance in the Treaſury the 1ſt Oct. 1797, Ten Millions One Hundred and Sixty-one Thouſand and Ninety-ſeven Dollars, 46 Cents.

Upwards of Five Million Dollars, of the laſt Year's Appropriations, are unexpended.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the United States, on the 7th Inſt. a Communication was received from the Treaſury Department, incloſing Statements of Goods exported from the United States, by which it appears, that the total Amount of the Value of our Exports, for the laſt Year, ending on the 30th of September laſt, was 61,327,411 Dollars—33 Millions of which it is eſtimated were of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, of foreign Growth or Manufacture. Alſo a Statement of the Tonnage of our Shipping for the Year 1797, which is, of

	Tons.	95ths.
Regiſtered Tonnage,	597,777	43
Enrolled & licenced Do.	237,492	69
Fiſhing Veſſels, Do.	41,732	73
Total,	876,912	90

Of the above, it is found by Returns that 57,673 Tons were built in the United States in the Year 1798.

To what Countries.	1797.	1798.
Ruſſia, &c.	3,450	60,732
Sweden, &c.	898,315	733,462
Denmark, Norway, &c.	2,533,224	2,901,511
Holland, &c.	8,845,486	7,420,650
Great-Britain, &c.	8,569,748	17,086,189
Hanſe Towns,	9,589,858	14,492,613
France, &c.	11,664,091	6,941,486
Spain, &c.	5,596,253	8,740,553
Portugal, &c.	463,310	729,089
Morocco,	15,000	19,188
Italy,	767,064	1,324,036
China and India generally,	387,310	261,795
W. Indies generally,	1,508,044	248,121
Africa, do.	230,873	132,883
Europe, do.	207,077	74,858
N. W. Coaſt America,	15,607	79,515
Imperial Ports,	- -	70,730
Total,	51,294,710	61,327,411

Summary Value of Exports.

	1797	1798.
New-Hampſhire,	275,840	361,453
Maſſachuſetts,	7,502,047	8,639,252
Rhode-Iſland,	975,530	947,827
Connecticut,	814,506	763,128
New-York,	13,308,064	14,300,892
New-Jerſey,	18,161	61,877
Pennſylvania,	11,446,291	8,915,463
Delaware,	98,929	183,729
Maryland,	9,811,799	12,746,190
Virginia,	4,908,713	6,113,451
N. Carolina,	540,901	338,123
S. Carolina,	946,622	6,994,179
Georgia,	644,307	961,841
Total,	51,294,710	61,327,411

Information is received that the Retaliation has on board a French official Character who is coming out to our Government.

Since our laſt arrived here the Brig Two-Siſters, Capt. Robert Norris, in 33 Days from Surinam.

Capt. Norris ſailed on the 10th of January, in Company with Capt. Thomas Lawrence, in the Brig Nancy, of Hudſon, and loſt Sight of her in Lat. 12: 30, Long. 58: 46.

Left there, Capt. Thomas Adden, in the Schooner Delight, of and for Boſton, to ſail in 10 Days;—Ship Dolphin, Capt. Allen, of Providence, to ſail in Three Weeks;—Capt. Cook, of Providence, arrived there Three Days before.

January 8, arrived there, Brig Dove, Jeſſe Hollis, and Brig Orlanda, Benjamin Henderſon, Maſters, from Boſton.—Alſo, the Schooner Helen, Daniel Seymore, Maſter, from Middletown, (Connecticut) in Diſtreſs; no Hay nor Water on board, and loſt 72 Head of Stock; and a Sloop from New-Haven, with Horſes on Deck—She had been boarded by an Engliſh Privateer, but got clear of her in the Night; and had loſt her Mate, her Papers, and 15 Head of Stock.

DIED.]—At Edenton (North-Carolina) in the 39th Year of her Age, Mrs. PHEBE BISSELL, Wife of Mr. Thomas Biſſell, and Daughter of John Congdon, Eſq; of North-Kingſtown.

—At Johnſton, JOHN WATERMAN, Eſq; aged 84 Years.

—At South-Kingſtown, ſuddenly, EDWARD PERRY, Eſq.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Feb. 18.

ENTERED,		*From*
Brig	Union, Burke,	New-Orleans
	Two-Siſters, Norris,	Surinam
Schooner	Betſy, Lovett,	Carthagena
Sloop	Minerva, Treat,	Caſtrea
	Hope, Cole,	Boſton
	Siſters, Rudyard,	Turks-Iſland
	Betſy, Rhodes,	Alexandria
	Fancy, Willcocks,	Stonington
	Ralph, Boardman,	Grenada
	Hawk, Benham,	St. John's (Antigua)

CLEARED,		*For*
Sloop	Sally, Weſtcott,	Providence
	Leopard, Farnum,	Ditto
	Concord, Cahoone,	New-York
	Fair-American, Bliven,	Ditto
	Sally, Spencer,	Charleſton
	Patty, Edwards,	New-London

A SCHOOL-HOUSE

To be built in the Town of Newport, early the enſuing Summer, of the following Deſcription and Dimenſions, viz.

FORTY Feet long and 25 wide, 8 Feet of which to be taken off the Eaſt End for a Belfry, framed in the Body of the Building, with a Tower to riſe from the Belfry 8 Feet above a ſingle Pitch Roof, and to have a light airy Cupola, or Dome, upon the Top—the Poſts to be 13 Feet long—the Ceiling arched—the Sides, Ends and Roof, to be covered with Boards, or Plank, and ſhingled—the inſide ceiled with Boards from the Floor to the Stools of the Windows, and the inſide of the Belfry ceiled entirely with Boards—the Poſts and Windows caſed—a double Floor laid—4 battened Doors—3 Windows on each Side, 2 at the Eaſt, and 2 at Weſt End, all arched above, with Saſhes for 24 Lights 7 by 9 Glaſs, excluſive of the Arch, which is to be fixed and the Saſhes raiſed up and let down—a Cellar Door and Window-Frame.

Any Perſon who may incline to do the above Work, for which the Caſh will be paid, as ſoon as the Building is compleated, is requeſted to give his loweſt Terms in writing, ſealed up, within Four Weeks from the Date hereof, to either of the Subſcribers.

GEORGE GIBBS,
HENRY SHERBURNE,
JOHN BOURS,
WM. R. ROBINSON,
} *Committee.*

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs his Cuſtomers and Friends in general, that he has completed his Mill, on the Road leading to Eaſton's Beach, with Three Pair of Stones.——All Grain brought to this Mill, after this Date, will be ground for Two Quarts per Buſhel, and the ſtricteſt Attention paid to the Buſineſs, by the Public's humble Servant,

WILLIAM NAYLOR.

Newport, Feb. 19, 1798.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the Town of Portſmouth, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOSEPH TALLMAN, late of Portſmouth, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, notify ſaid Creditors to exhibit their Demands to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months after this Date, it being the Time allowed by ſaid Court of Probate for that Purpoſe.

WILLIAM ANTHONY,
HENRY LAWTON.

Portsmouth, Feb. 11, 1798.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Deacon JOSEPH TABER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment to

LEMUEL TABER, *Executor.*

Tiverton, Feb. 12, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead or Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends, Old Cuſtomers, and the Public at large, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale, as cheap as at any Store in Newport,

A FRESH Supply of ENGLISH GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, conſiſting of Superfine and Second Broadcloaths and Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Luteſtrings; Tiffanies; Ladies Satin, Beaver, and common Hats; and a great Variety of other Articles.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

WINTER GOODS.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs his Friends, That he has Received and juſt Opened, at his Store, oppoſite Mr. THOMAS GREEN'S,

A Large Aſſortment of GOODS:—Alſo, a freſh Supply of Engliſh Morocco SHOES.

RICE by the Caſk, or larger Quantity for Sale.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Weſt-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel; MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Hyſon and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound; FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce; Meſs Pork by the Barrel; Pork 1½ Hog to the Barrel; Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel; He can ſupply any Perſon, who may want to Purchaſe, a large or ſmall Quantity of Pork, of the above Deſcription; and alſo with a Quantity of Beef.

On COMMISSION.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituate in different Parts of the Town, Cheap for Caſh.

Alſo a Valuable Tract of Land, containing 282 Acres, on the Eaſt Part of Naſhawinna Iſland, in the Vineyard Sound. Said Land is excellent for Grazing or Grain, has plenty of Meadow on it, is well watered, has fine fiſhing and fowling near it, and is a very ſuitable Place for a public Houſe, as it joins on Quickſet's Hole, where Veſſels frequently anchor in paſſing thro' the Sound.

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its various Branches, and has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality.—He gives the higheſt Price for Old Gold and Silver.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Town-Council of Exeter, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Dr. SIMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and being allowed until the 3d Day of September, 1799, for the Creditors to bring in their Claims, as alſo to make Diſtribution of the Deceaſed's Eſtate to the Creditors—We, therefore, have appointed to attend for the aboveſaid Purpoſe, at the Houſe of Matthew Clark, in Exeter, on the ſecond Monday in April, and the ſecond Monday in May next.

PARDON TILLINGHAST,
MATTHEW CLARK.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make timely Payment, ſo that Diſtribution to the Creditors may be duly made.

ABIGAIL SPRAGUE, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Exeter, February 11, 1799.

A S O N G.

WITH a pipe of Virginia, how happy am I,
And good liquor to moiſten my clay ſtanding by,
I puff up the ſmoke, and it curls round the room,
Like a Phœnix I ſeem, in a neſt of perfume.
Delighting,
Inviting,
Is a pipe and a friend who is fond of a joke,
Then happy together we tipple and ſmoke.

How pleaſant it is thus to puff time away,
And, between ev'ry whiff, chat the news of the day;
Tobacco, great Raleigh, we owe to thy name,
And ev'ry true ſmoker will puff up thy fame.
Delighting, &c.

When buſineſs is over, we puff away care,
Let ev'ry man elſe ſay the ſame if he dare.
This plant, ſo delightful, is a foe to the ſpleen,
As it glows in the pipe, it enlivens the ſcene.
Delighting, &c.

While thus in the fumes we're envelop'd around,
Our heads are like hills which with clouds ſtill are crown'd;
Yet ſoon we emerge, and go cheerful away,
For a pipe of the beſt makes us bright as the day.
Delighting, &c.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtment of JOSEPH ANTHONY, Eſq; deceaſed, and by Virtue of a Letter of Attorney from the Executors to ſaid Will, the following real Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Anthony, deceaſed, will be ſold, viz.

A Lot of Land, with the Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon ſtanding (juſt put in complete Repair) ſituate at the Corner of Spring-ſtreet and the New-Lane, now occupied by Capt. Benjamin Pierce.

A Lot of Land containing about Five and an Half Acres Meadow, adjacent to the Rope-Walk of Francis Brinley, Eſq;—This Lot, if not ſold at private Sale before the 23d March next, will then be ſold at Auction. For Terms apply to

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

THOMAS GREEN,

At the BUCK, near the Red-Market,

Having juſt Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual Low Prices.——And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

☞ Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1798.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General* MARTIN's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Eaſton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Connecticut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Connecticut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

Has juſt Received, and for Sale,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

At his Shop, the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Newport, 26th, 11th Month, 1798.

JAMES TAYLOR and CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FRESH Supplies of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, and Painters' Colours, which they ſell cheap for Caſh or approved Credit.

Receipts from Families or Phyſicians attended to with the utmoſt Care and Exactneſs.

Medicine-Cheſts for Ships furniſhed with ample and ſuitable Directions, to be had at a ſhort Notice.

TAKE HEED.

THE Hon. Court of Probate, for the town of South-Kingſtown, hath allowed three months from the 28th of January, 1799, to the under named Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *Auguſtus Babcock*, late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent:—In conſequence whereof, the Commiſſioners give notice, that they will attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of *Peter Boss*, in ſaid South-Kingſtown, on the firſt Thurſday in February, March and April, next.

JOHN SEGAR, } *Commiſ-*
SAMUEL HELME, } *ſioners.*

South-Kingstown, Jan. 28 1799.

ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, whether in ſaid *Babcock*'s private capacity, or as Deputy-Sheriff, will conſider that it is full time their *Arrearages were paid* to the Adminiſtrators of ſaid eſtate, and ought not to complain, if they find the *demands* againſt them put *in ſuit*, at the firſt *Court* that preſents: And thoſe indebted for purchaſes of ſaid eſtate at Vendue, will (it is hoped) conſider the large expence of calling a *Special Court*, and prevent the ſame, by making timely payment.

PELEG BABCOCK, } *Adminiſ-*
F. PERRY, } *trators.*

THE Worſhipful Town-Coun. Council of South-Kingſtown, having appointed the ſubſcribers Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *Caleb Gardner*, late of ſaid town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and ſix months allowed them for that purpoſe; and that time proving too ſhort, ſaid Council allowed ſix months longer; but before the Commiſſioners could advertiſe the creditors thereof, one of them *(Totten)* was ſeized with a very ſevere fit of ſickneſs, and before he was able to do buſineſs, the other *(Perry)* became lame, by accident; ſo that nothing has been done by them in ſaid buſineſs, ſince the laſt ſix months was allowed:—All which being repreſented to the Worſhipful Court of Probate for ſaid Town, ſaid Court allowed ſaid Commiſſioners three months longer from the 28th of January, 1799, to complete ſaid commiſſion.

The Commiſſioners therefore give notice, that they will attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of *Charles Barker*, in ſaid town, on the laſt Monday in February; and at the houſe of *Peter Boss*, on the laſt Mondays in March and April next.

F. PERRY,
LEVI TOTTEN.

South-Kingstown, Jan. 28, 1799.

An ACT limiting the Time within which Claims againſt the United States, for Credits on the Books of the Treaſury, may be preſented for Allowance:

BE it Enacted by the Senate, and *House of Repreſentatives, of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That all Credits on the Books of the Treaſury of the United States, for Tranſactions during the late War, which according to the Courſe of the Treaſury, have hitherto been diſcharged by iſſuing Certificates of regiſtered Debt, ſhall be forever barred and precluded from Settlement or Allowance, unleſs claimed by the proper Creditors, or their legal Repreſentatives, on or before the Firſt Day of March, in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine.—And the Secretary of the Treaſury is hereby required, to cauſe this Act to be publiſhed, in one or more of the public Papers, of each State.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, *July 9th*, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-Houſe and about 16 Acres of good Meadow Land, lying in Newport, at the Head of Broad-ſtreet. For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premiſes.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. the Town-Council of North-Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt, the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *John Aylsworth*, late of North-Kingſtown, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent:—This is to notify ſaid creditors, to exhibit their demands to either of us, at our reſpective dwellings, within ſix months after this date, it being the time allowed by ſaid Council.

ISAAC HALL,
JOHN NORTHUP.

North-Kingstown, Jan. 14, 1799.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Worſhipful Town-Council of the Town of Exeter, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *John James*, late of Exeter, Blackſmith, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent;—and Seven Months being allowed from the Date hereof, for the Creditors to bring in their Claims: Notice is hereby given, that we will attend at our reſpective Dwellings in ſaid Exeter for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, on the laſt Monday in June, and the firſt Monday in Auguſt next.

JOHN TILLINGHAST,
JEFFERY GARDNER.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment to

WILLIAM JAMES, *Executor.*

Exeter, January 28, 1799.

To be SOLD,

A VERY good SPINNET.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, 5th Feb. 1799.

THE higheſt Price, in Caſh, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

GIBBS & CHANNING,

Have for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland——

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the lateſt Importation warranted to be of the firſt Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Cheſts.—China, in Dining, Breakfaſt, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimenſions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum, and Molaſſes per Hogſhead,—Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Cargo, on ſhort Notice,—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

STEPHEN PIERCE

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready-made Colours; an Aſſortment of neat Gun-Locks and Braſs Furniture; Powder and Shot; a few Bags of Anniſeed; a Quantity of excellent Muſtard, in Bottles; a ſmall Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, of ſuperior Quality; an Aſſortment of Crockery Ware; and a Quantity of excellent Spaniſh Segars.

Newport, Jan. 21, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST Engliſh GUN-POWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, January 21, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS juſt received by the laſt Ships a Freſh Supply, and beautiful Aſſortment, of EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon, which he has for Sale, at a very reaſonable Advance, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, a few Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Alſo for Sale, good coarſe ROCK SALT, by the Buſhel.

He gives the higheſt Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec, 4, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of excellent COTTON, by the Bag or ſmaller Quantity.—Apply to

SAMUEL DAVENPORT.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

BLANKS.

WRITS for the Courts of Common Pleas—Executions—Juſtices Writs and Executions—(agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Reviſion of the Laws) For Sale by the Printer hereof.

A S O N G.

WITH a pipe of Virginia, how happy am I,
And good liquor to moiſten my clay ſtanding by,
I puff up the ſmoke, and it curls round the room,
Like a Phœnix I ſeem, in a neſt of perfume.
Delighting,
Inviting,
Is a pipe and a friend who is fond of a joke,
Then happy together we tipple and ſmoke.

How pleaſant it is thus to puff time away,
And, between ev'ry whiff, chat the news of the day;
Tobacco, great Raleigh, we owe to thy name,
And ev'ry true ſmoker will puff up thy fame.
Delighting, &c.

When buſineſs is over, we puff away care,
Let ev'ry man elſe ſay the ſame if he dare.
This plant, ſo delightful, is a foe to the ſpleen,
As it glows in the pipe, it enlivens the ſcene.
Delighting, &c.

While thus in the fumes we're envelop'd around,
Our heads are like hills which with clouds ſtill are crown'd;
Yet ſoon we emerge, and go cheerful away,
For a pipe of the beſt makes us bright as the day.
Delighting, &c.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtment of JOSEPH ANTHONY, Eſq; deceaſed, and by Virtue of a Letter of Attorney from the Executors to ſaid Will, the following real Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Anthony, deceaſed, will be ſold, viz.

A Lot of Land, with the Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon ſtanding (juſt put in complete Repair) ſituate at the Corner of Spring-ſtreet and the New-Lane, now occupied by Capt. Benjamin Pierce.

A Lot of Land containing about Five and an Half Acres Meadow, adjacent to the Rope-Walk of Francis Brinley, Eſq;—This Lot, if not ſold at private Sale before the 23d March next, will then be ſold at Auction. For Terms apply to

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

THOMAS GREEN,

At the BUCK, near the Red-Market,

Having juſt Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual Low Prices.——And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

☞ Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1798.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General* MARTIN'S,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Eaſton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conannicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Conannicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

BENJAMIN HADWEN,

Has juſt Received, and for Sale,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

At his Shop, the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Thames-ſtreet.

Newport, 26th, 11th Month, 1798.

JAMES TAYLOR and CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

FRESH Supplies of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, and Painters' Colours, which they ſell cheap for Caſh or approved Credit.

Receipts from Families or Phyſicians attended to with the utmoſt Care and Exactneſs.

Medicine-Cheſts for Ships furniſhed with ample and ſuitable Directions, to be had at a ſhort Notice.

TAKE HEED.

THE Hon. Court of Probate, for the town of South-Kingſtown, hath allowed three months from the 28th of January, 1799, to the under named Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *Auguſtus Babcock*, late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent:—In conſequence whereof, the Commiſſioners give notice, that they will attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of *Peter Boss*, in ſaid South-Kingſtown, on the firſt Thurſday in February, March and April, next.

JOHN SEGAR, } *Commiſ-*
SAMUEL HELME, } *ſioners.*

South-Kingstown, Jan. 28 1799.

ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, whether in ſaid *Babcock*'s private capacity, or as Deputy-Sheriff, will conſider that it is full time their *Arrearages were paid* to the Adminiſtrators of ſaid eſtate, and ought not to complain, if they find the *demands* againſt them put *in ſuit*, at the firſt *Court* that preſents: And thoſe indebted for purchaſes of ſaid eſtate at Vendue, will (it is hoped) conſider the large expence of calling a *Special Court*, and prevent the ſame, by making timely payment.

PELEG BABCOCK, } *Adminiſ-*
F. PERRY, } *trators.*

THE Worſhipful Town-Coun. Council of South-Kingſtown, having appointed the ſubſcribers Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *Caleb Gardner*, late of ſaid town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and ſix months allowed them for that purpoſe; and that time proving too ſhort, ſaid Council allowed ſix months longer; but before the Commiſſioners could advertiſe the creditors thereof, one of them *(Totten)* was ſeized with a very ſevere fit of ſickneſs, and before he was able to do buſineſs, the other *(Perry)* became lame, by accident; ſo that nothing has been done by them in ſaid buſineſs, ſince the laſt ſix months was allowed:—All which being repreſented to the Worſhipful Court of Probate for ſaid Town, ſaid Court allowed ſaid Commiſſioners three months longer from the 28th of January, 1799, to complete ſaid commiſſion.

The Commiſſioners therefore give notice, that they will attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of *Charles Barker*, in ſaid town, on the laſt Monday in February; and at the houſe of *Peter Boss*, on the laſt Mondays in March and April next.

F. PERRY,
LEVI TOTTEN.

South-Kingstown, Jan. 28, 1799.

An ACT limiting the Time within which Claims againſt the United States, for Credits on the Books of the Treaſury, may be preſented for Allowance:

BE it Enacted by the Senate, and *House of Repreſentatives, of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That all Credits on the Books of the Treaſury of the United States, for Tranſactions during the late War, which according to the Courſe of the Treaſury, have hitherto been diſcharged by iſſuing Certificates of regiſtered Debt, ſhall be forever barred and precluded from Settlement or Allowance, unleſs claimed by the proper Creditors, or their legal Repreſentatives, on or before the Firſt Day of March, in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine.—And the Secretary of the Treaſury is hereby required, to cauſe this Act to be publiſhed, in one or more of the public Papers, of each State.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, *July 9th*, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-Houſe and about 16 Acres of good Meadow Land, lying in Newport, at the Head of Broad-ſtreet. For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premiſes.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. the Town-Council of North-Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt, the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *John Aylsworth*, late of North-Kingſtown, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent:—This is to notify ſaid creditors, to exhibit their demands to either of us, at our reſpective dwellings, within ſix months after this date, it being the time allowed by ſaid Council.

ISAAC HALL,
JOHN NORTHUP.

North-Kingstown, Jan. 14, 1799.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Worſhipful Town-Council of the Town of Exeter, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *John James*, late of Exeter, Blackſmith, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent;—and Seven Months being allowed from the Date hereof, for the Creditors to bring in their Claims: Notice is hereby given, that we will attend at our reſpective Dwellings in ſaid Exeter for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, on the laſt Monday in June, and the firſt Monday in Auguſt next.

JOHN TILLINGHAST,
JEFFERY GARDNER.

Thoſe Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment to

WILLIAM JAMES, *Executor.*

Exeter, January 28, 1799.

To be SOLD,

A VERY good SPINNET.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, 5th Feb. 1799.

THE higheſt Price, in Caſh, given for clean Linen or Cotton RAGS, by the Printer hereof.

GIBBS & CHANNING,

Have for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland——

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the lateſt Importation warranted to be of the firſt Quality, by the Whole, Half, or Quarter Cheſts.—China, in Dining, Breakfaſt, and Tea Setts, per Box,—Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.—Cordage and Cables, of all Dimenſions—Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.—Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum, and Molaſſes per Hogſhead.—Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt, New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Cargo, on ſhort Notice.—6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.—Superfine and Fine Flour.—Tar—Pitch—Salt, &c.

Newport, Sept. 11, 1798.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; Coffee, by the Barrel; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, October 8, 1798.

STEPHEN PIERCE

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready-made Colours; an Aſſortment of neat Gun-Locks and Braſs Furniture; Powder and Shot; a few Bags of Anniſeed; a Quantity of excellent Muſtard, in Bottles; a ſmall Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, of ſuperior Quality; an Aſſortment of Crockery Ware; and a Quantity of excellent Spaniſh Segars.

Newport, Jan. 21, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST Engliſh GUN-POWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, January 21, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

HAS juſt received by the laſt Ships a Freſh Supply, and beautiful Aſſortment, of EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon, which he has for Sale, at a very reaſonable Advance, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet, a few Doors below the Ferry Wharf.

Alſo for Sale, good coarſe ROCK SALT, by the Buſhel.

He gives the higheſt Price for FLAX-SEED that is clean.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec, 4, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of excellent COTTON, by the Bag or ſmaller Quantity.—Apply to

SAMUEL DAVENPORT.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1799.

BLANKS.

WRITS for the Courts of Common Pleas—Executions—Juſtices Writs and Executions—(agreeably to the Form lately enacted in the Reviſion of the Laws) For Sale by the Printer hereof.